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man to his times as often as Roosevelt does in his *Benton*, in another series; but of these two biographers Mr. Pendleton is decidedly the superior in knowledge of his background. He belongs, one would say, to that school of Southern workers in history—including such men as Professor W. L. Fleming and Mr. A. H. Stone—which is distinguished less by freedom from the sense of a duty of loyalty to their section than by painstaking thoroughness and a rather formidable readiness with verified facts. Should Mr. Rhodes ever revise his earlier volumes, he should find it worth his while to read Mr. Pendleton's chapters on Nullification at the North, Georgia Secedes, and the South's Handicap in the War.

Mr. Pendleton is weakest, I think, in his discussion of the question of the right of Secession. At one point (p. 190) he writes as if the national theory of the Union conferred the sovereignty on the government at Washington, instead of the American people as a whole. Like Mr. C. F. Adams and other recent writers, he attaches, I think, too much importance to mere selfish sectional movements and declarations looking toward separation, as throwing light on the nature of the constitutional bond. He does not anywhere give the national view fully, or the reasoning—such as that in Webster's *Reply to Hayne*—which sustains it. That Webster himself, both earlier and later in his career, used language which seems inconsistent with the great *Reply*, is not of the first importance; the main thing is the relative strength of the two arguments, fairly stated.

Mr. Pendleton is strongest, on the other hand, when he is setting forth the case of the South against the North, particularly in the matter of the actual history of slavery and the slave-trade. It was General Lee's conviction that the North had really oppressed the South—not his adhesion to the Secessionist theory—which largely governed him in his momentous decision in 1861; and the trend of recent writing on this general theme is toward a more and more respectful consideration of the South's contentions.

The book, although without distinction of style, is on the whole well written. There is a list of authorities which—curiously enough—does not include Rhodes's *United States* or Professor John C. Schwab's *Confederate States of America*.

W. G. BROWN.

The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898. Edited by EMMA HELEN BLAIR and JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON. Volume XLVII., 1728-1759. Volume XLVIII., 1751-1765. Volume XLIX., 1762-1765. Volume L., 1764-1800. Volume LI., 1801-1840. Volume LII., 1841-1898. Volume LIII. *Bibliography*. (Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company. 1907, 1908. Pp. 332; 339; 348; 324; 317; 358; 437.)

Bibliography of the Philippine Islands, Printed and Manuscript.

Preceded by a Descriptive Account of the most important Archives and Collections containing Philippina. By JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON. (Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company. 1908. Pp. 437.)

WITH volume LII, the historical text proper of this monumental series on the Philippine Islands came to its end and to the close of Spanish rule. Volume LIII., the *Bibliography*, has been issued separately, in a limited edition, as is shown by the second of the two title-headings of this review. Two more volumes will be devoted to an analytical index of the fifty-three preceding volumes. Mention of these volumes will be made later in connection with a final review of the series as a whole.

The eighteenth-century volumes here considered are notable especially for documents shedding light on economic and fiscal matters, as well as on the Spanish colonial administration from a political standpoint. Matters ecclesiastical and politico-ecclesiastical questions are as much at the front as ever, but their importance begins to be overshadowed. Moreover, the editors, by choice of material and by their annotations, have here made distinct contributions to the politico-economic history of the Philippines, hitherto neglected.

Volume XLVII. is particularly notable for a host of such minor data, not indicated by a summary of its documents. The treatises on the *Misericordia* and the Order of St. John of God, for example, besides covering the record of public charity in the Philippines up to 1740, and incidentally serving as checks on each other, also shed much light on failures and misfortunes in the galleon-trade, and upon the consequent loans from charitable funds to keep the government running. The *Survey* of 1739 of Governor Valdés Tomón shows the other side of the shield, *viz.*, government support and aid of the church and of charitable organizations—this, incidentally to an exposition of the organization of Philippine government, military as well as ecclesiastical. Letters from Auditor Enríquez (1746) and a Jesuit father (1749) bring out, respectively, the rivalry with Dutch and English for Oriental trade and the spectacular events connected with the "conversion" of a sultan of Sulu and his visit to Manila. The manuscript (1759) of a proposal by Nicholas Norton, an Englishman naturalized in Spain, regarding direct trade with the Philippines via the Cape of Good Hope presents much evidence of the Spaniards' neglect of Philippine internal development.

The abstracts from Spanish histories, especially Zúñiga, in volume XLVIII., treat Sultan Ali-Mudin's "conversion" more fully. Documents on Augustinian parishes and missions and the friar-estates, besides bringing out facts as to usurpation of the natives' lands, are also enlightening regarding eighteenth-century population statistics. The Memorial (1765) by Viana, royal fiscal, shows the common unreliability of Philippine statistics of population on the tribute-lists. This Memorial, which

was never printed, perhaps because Viana was hostile to the religious orders and perhaps because the Council of Indies thought it impolitic to print its data on Dutch, English, French and Portuguese traders and trade methods, is a document of prime importance, especially regarding commerce and Philippine administration. It occupies nearly one-half of this volume.

Volume XLIX. is devoted to documents, mostly by participants, both English and Spanish, regarding the capture of Manila by the English in 1762, its occupation and the events connected therewith, 1762-1765. The editing of this historical episode has been done in a very commendable way. Various charts and plans that are helpful are also reproduced. The English documents here printed add to our knowledge considerably, but in the main are supplementary to the various relations of this episode already published. There is a well-selected bibliography of these at the end of the volume.

Volume L., covering the last third of the eighteenth century, and the two remaining volumes of text, embracing the entire nineteenth century of Spanish rule in the Philippines, deal with just that period which is most important to the student whose interest in Philippine history relates to its bearing upon the events subsequent to 1898, and upon American policy, present and future. In the general review of the series, it will be in point to consider the distribution of material in the fifty-three volumes of text. Here, one may note the great condensation that has been necessary in these three volumes. In part, abstracts from Montero y Vidal's history, covering the periods 1764-1800, 1801-1840 and 1841-1872 respectively in these volumes, have been relied upon to make the historical record complete. But this results in pretty curt treatment in volume L., for example, of such important matters as Archbishop Sancho's contest over secularization of parishes and episcopal visitation, the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1768, and the Anda and Basco administrations. Regarding the expulsion of the Jesuits, however, a good brief summary of the events is given from Dánvila y Collado, Crétineau-Joly and Montero y Vidal; one notes, only, the notable lack of references to the extended bibliography of the subject. The contest over secularization and episcopal visitation also gets further mention in two little documents of 1771, but still is not adequately treated. Anda's famous Memorial of 1768 is reproduced from Pardo de Tavera's edition of 1900, while Viana's letter to the king in 1767 shows where Anda got many of his data. Another document, a memorial on the financial affairs of the Philippines, is from the pen of the same useful critic, Viana. Spanish administration of the islands is also revealed from the legislative side in the "ordinances of good government" of Governors Corcuera, Cruzat and Raón, reproduced, partially summarized, from J. F. Del Pan's edition.

The new material of volume LI. is found in three documents: a reprint of *Remarks on the Philippine Islands and on their Capital, 1819 to 1822* (Calcutta, 1828) by an anonymous Englishman, containing some

data of value on social and economic matters and the Spanish hostility to foreign traders; a report by a Spanish official in 1827 on administrative evils, recommending a yet more illiberal political régime and trade policy; and, appended to the above, a brief letter of a Spanish merchant in Manila, much more liberal in his ideas on economic matters but a bitter critic of the natives. A useful appendix to this volume traces the record of the representatives of the Philippines in the Cortes of 1810-1813, 1820-1823 and 1835-1837, drawn chiefly from the *Diario de las Cortes*. A second appendix gives a list and brief biographies of the archbishops of Manila down to 1898. Here, one notes, Pedro Payo (1876-1889) is dismissed in two lines, without relation of his connection with the political troubles of the eighties, while injustice is done the last Spanish archbishop, Nozaleda, in repeating Foreman's statement that he was rejected by the citizens of Valencia in 1905 "because of evil reports about him". The truth is, Nozaleda was made a political scapegoat for the disasters of Spain in the Philippine Islands.

The condensation becomes more noticeable in volume LII. The privately printed and hitherto little known third volume of Sinibaldo de Mas's *Informe* of 1841, the two first volumes of which constitute one of the standard works on the Philippines, is reproduced in a translation partly synopsized. His final suggestion regarding a policy looking toward future independence of the Philippines is of more than merely curious interest to-day. His long passages advocating greater power for the friars and illiberal and retroactive measures in general are, of course, in direct contradiction with the liberal programme finally presented as an alternative; a possible explanation, not advanced by the editors, is that Mas, in the major portion of his privately-printed discussion of the Philippines, was really making a sly attack on the friars and showing the absurdities that would result from pushing the logic of the reactionaries to its final consequences. The report of the official Matta in 1843 is a short one, but valuable both for corroboration of Mas and comparison with him. The period 1860-1898, which may be called the "modern era in the Philippines", is covered in a hundred-page contribution by James A. LeRoy, which attempts to furnish a working bibliography for the study of this period in all its phases, and primarily as a period of Filipino development, socially, economically and politically, with an editorial introduction and comment. It is very fittingly followed by the constitution of the Philippine League, as drawn by José Rizal in 1892. This document, which has been published in Spanish for the first time during the past year (in Retana's *Vida y Escritos del Dr. José Rizal*), makes plain how flimsy was the charge against Rizal that this league was revolutionary, a charge which lay at the very basis of his conviction and execution in 1896. The chronological record of Spanish rule is very appropriately closed with a document of the religious orders, which had from the first been at the forefront in this history; it is the memorial signed by the four Philippine orders that had figured in the

political controversy and by the Jesuits and addressed to the Colonial Minister at Madrid (but never formally presented) on the eve of the outbreak of war in 1898 and just before Dewey's ships sailed from Hongkong. Those who believe that the friars' mission in the Philippines was over will find confirmation of that view in the arrogant tone and intolerant viewpoint of this message, a veritable gauntlet of defiance flung down before the Liberal administration at Madrid. But it is an eloquent defense of the friars' record in the Philippines, nevertheless, and a fine piece of rhetoric. Though the translation is faulty in places, it makes available a document practically unknown heretofore. A brief appendix deals with agriculture, and the last thirty-five pages are devoted to errata and addenda to volumes I. to LII.

Mr. Robertson has not attempted, in his *Bibliography*, to make a full and comprehensive catalogue of Philippina. There is no complete list of printed Philippina. Retana's recent *Aparato Bibliográfico* lists the greatest number of titles, though the Library of Congress bibliography of 1903, when used in conjunction with Pardo de Tavera's *Biblioteca Filipina*, likewise issued by the Library of Congress in 1903, is the most useful compilation of this sort. Mr. Robertson's aim has been, not to supplant the works mentioned, but to supplement them and lesser works of the sort; and in so doing, he has made a distinct contribution in several different lines. In the first place, in an introduction of about fifty pages he has brought together an array of informative data to be obtained elsewhere only in fragmentary form; this concerns principally the chief stores of Philippine manuscripts and books in public archives, libraries and private collections the world over, and secondarily notes on Philippine linguistics, cartography, photographs, museum-collections, sales-catalogues, etc. Secondly, he has "pointed out the sources for a complete bibliographical study of the Philippines" in three lists of printed works, as follows: (1) Philippine bibliographies and important bibliographical lists, ten pages; (2) other bibliographies, catalogues of public and private libraries, and sales catalogues, listing Philippina, seventeen pages; (3) books and pamphlets containing bibliographical information on the Philippines (with some rare entries), fifteen pages. Following are forty-three pages devoted to a list primarily of the printed works on the Philippines which have been used or extracts from which have been printed in this series, though some rarer Philippina not directly used have been listed and described here. The descriptions and data regarding copies of the rare Philippine titles are, in fact, the chiefly valuable features of this list; and no other Philippine bibliography can compete with Mr. Robertson's in this respect.

As a cataloguer, Mr. Robertson set for himself primarily the task of listing manuscripts on the Philippines. Two-thirds of this volume are therefore occupied, first, with a list and full descriptions of the manuscripts used in whole or in part in this series, and, second, with a longer list of other Philippine manuscripts, for some of which descrip-

tions have not been available. The lists are drawn from the Archives of the Indies at Seville more than from anywhere else, this being the chief Spanish depository of Philippine manuscripts. As this work was originally planned to extend only to 1800, and as the archives at Manila are not yet catalogued, nor have the Philippine manuscripts recently unearthed by Professor Bolton at Mexico City been examined, it need not be said that this list is not complete, nor could it be, in any case; but it is the first real attempt to catalogue Philippine manuscripts. The nineteenth is less well represented than any other century, but the gap is partly filled by the entries of the valuable documents in the collection of Mr. E. E. Ayer, of Chicago, and of the Guam documents now in the Library of Congress. Moreover, it should be mentioned that few of the years between 1565 and 1898 are not covered by some manuscript in this list, which thus forms a quite complete historical record.

A good index, chiefly of names of course, closes the *Bibliography*. Painstaking editorial work is apparent all through it. The reviewer has handled it considerably without detecting an error of statement, and the very few mistakes in proper names thus far noted seem chargeable rather to original transcription than proof-reading.

JAMES A. LEROY.

The Description and Natural History of the Coasts of North America (Acadia). By NICOLAS DENYS. Translated and edited by WILLIAM F. GANONG, Ph.D., Professor in Smith College. [Publications of the Champlain Society, Volume II.] (Toronto, The Society. 1908. Pp. xvi, 625.)

THE narrative of Denys, published in Paris in 1672, has never before been translated into English, and the book has been practically inaccessible, since it was not only of excessive rarity, but written in uncouth French marred by frequent obscurities.

Though born in 1598 of a somewhat distinguished family, Nicolas Denys emerges for the first time from the mists which had concealed his youth and early manhood in 1633. His book furnishes indisputable evidence that in these earlier years he had had little to do with schools, and that he was an expert in everything pertaining to the important industry of fishing. This naturally suggests that he had long been an exile from the paternal roof and, probably, an adventurer in the fleets which had annually quitted Honfleur and neighboring ports to court the ever-present dangers of the fishing grounds of Acadia, or Terre Neufve. Twelve years were passed, it would seem, in affairs of small significance, when suddenly his day came. He was now fifty-five years of age, hardened and sharpened by exposure and experience, this "Great-beard", as he was called; in fact, in the zenith of his physical and mental powers.